

The Neotropical Species of *Oncylocotis*

(Hemiptera: Enicocephalidae)

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*Oncylocotis* was erected by Stål in 1855 for the African species *nasutus*. Since then the number of *Oncylocotis* species has greatly increased with 48 species in the Ethiopian region (Villiers 1969), 2 species in the Palearctic region (Jeannel 1942, Stys 1970), 12 species in the Oriental region (Usinger 1945, Miyamoto 1965), 2 species in the Australian region (Usinger 1945), 5 species from the Oceanic region (Usinger and Wygodzinsky 1960, Usinger 1945), and 6 species from the Neotropical region (Stål 1860, Champion 1898). *Oncylocotis* has not been collected in the Nearctic region.

Presented herein are descriptions of the six Neotropical species of which three are new. A key to the Neotropical species is also provided.

*Oncylocotis* Stål 1855

Type-species by original designation.—*Oncylocotis nasutus* Stål (1855).

Moderate to large enicocephalids, 3- 11 mm.

Head with deep postocular impression. Posterior lobe usually with transverse impression. Rostrum short, eyes and ocelli of moderate size.

Pronotum distinctly divided into three lobes. Anterior lobe sometimes with slight tubercles; intermediate lobe with deep inverted T shaped sulcus and impressions on each side.

Scutellum triangular shaped.

Foreleg with two claws and four spines on tarsus, one hook-shaped spine and other three spines curved (Fig. 1). Apical end of the Neotropical species tibia with seven spines, innermost two spines pear shaped, remainder spines conical and erect (Fig.1).

Forewings with basal cell present and discal cell closed.

Male genitalia without distinct parameres, posterior apophysis of pygophore opening below the anus.

Female stouter than male. Eyes smaller, posterior lobe of head wider, middle lobe of pronotum larger, and forelegs more robust. Genitalia reduced to opening below anus.

Key to the Neotropical Species of *Oncylocotis*

- 1. Posterior lobe of pronotum greatly wider than intermediate lobe (Fig. 2) ..... *rhyparus*  
Posterior lobe of pronotum not greatly wider than intermediate lobe ..... 2

2. Posterior lobe of pronotum with deep median diverging suture (Fig. 3) ..... *mexicanus*  
Posterior lobe of pronotum without deep median diverging suture ..... 3
3. Posterior lobe of pronotum deeply separated from intermediate lobe (Fig. 4) ..... *stannardi*  
Posterior lobe of pronotum not deeply separated from intermediate lobe ..... 4
4. Posterior margin of intermediate lobe of pronotum with deep indentations, and posterior margin of posterior lobe of head shallowly emarginate (Fig. 5) ..... *braziliensis*  
Posterior margin of intermediate lobe without deep indentations, posterior margin of posterior lobe of head not emarginate ..... 5
5. Sparsely covered with short setae (Fig. 6) ..... *concolor*  
Sparsely covered with long setae ..... *annulipes*

**Oncylocotis rhyparus (Stål 1860)**  
(Fig. 2)

Type-locality.—Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Male length 5.00 mm. Body sparsely covered with setae. Head, pronotum, and wings dull black; rostrum, antennae and legs dark brown.

Head 1.06 mm long. Posterior lobe convex with a slight transverse impression. Eyes and ocelli of moderate size. Length of antennal segments I, 0.10 mm; II, 0.27 mm; III, 0.30 mm; IV, 0.34 mm.

Pronotum with trapezoidal intermediate lobe with median sulcus and Y-shaped sutures on both sides. Posterior lobe much wider than intermediate lobe, shallowly emarginate.

Forelegs slender; femur length to width ratio 3.27; tibia length to width ratio 3.70.

Forewings venation complete, small basal cell equal in length to discal cell length.

Material examined collected in Utcuyacu, Peru, Prov. Tarma, 1600-2800 meters elevation, March 15, 1948 (collected by F. Woytkowski).

**Oncylocotis mexicanus, new species**  
(Fig. 3)

Female length 3.50 mm. Moderately covered with short setae. Body deep brown in color, legs lighter brown than rest of body.

Head 0.87 mm long. Posterior lobe strongly convex with a deep transverse impression. Ocelli of moderate size, directed laterally. Length of antennal segments I, 0.08 mm; II, 0.25 mm; III, 0.27 mm; IV, 0.27 mm.

Anterior lobe of pronotum with two small median tubercles. Intermediate lobe with deep median sulcus and deep lateral Y-shaped sutures. Posterior lobe shorter than intermediate lobe with a transverse impression dividing posterior lobe into three parts.

Forelegs stout; femur length to width ratio 2.72, tibia length to width ratio 2.81.

Forewing venation complete with long narrow basal cell, discal cell shorter.

Holotype; female; Tapachula, Mexico. May 1902 (collected by Cook and Collins). The type is deposited in the United States National Museum.

***Oncylocotis stannardi*, new species**  
(Fig. 4)

Female length 3.50 mm. Sparsely covered with short setae. Legs, rostrum, and wing bases yellow; remainder of body dark brown.

Head 0.87 mm long. Posterior lobe of head very convex with deep transverse furrow. Ocelli of moderate size, laterally directed. Length of antennal segments I, 0.08 mm; II, 0.27 mm; III, 0.25 mm; IV, 0.25 mm.

Anterior lobe of pronotum with two small tubercles. Intermediate lobe with a deep median sulcus and deep lateral impressions. Posterior lobe as long as intermediate lobe, distinctly separated from intermediate lobe, with emarginate posterior margin.

Forelegs slender; femur length to width ratio 3.11, tibia length to width ratio 3.50.

Forewing with basal cell equal in length to discal cell.

Holotype: female; Bocaíuva, Brazil, 35° 11' N, 49° 04' W; May 1964 (collected by Fritz Plaumann). This species is named after Dr. Lewis J. Stannard, Jr., who has made many valuable contributions to this study. The type is deposited in the United States National Museum.

***Oncylocotis braziliensis*, new species**  
(Fig. 5)

Female length 3.5-4.0 mm. Moderately clothed with long setae. Legs, rostrum, and wing bases yellow; remainder of body deep brown color.

Head 0.95 mm long. Posterior lobe very convex, with deep transverse impression. Ocelli of moderate size, laterally directed.

Pronotum with two small tubercles on anterior lobe. Intermediate lobe with deep inverted T-shaped sulcus and lateral impressions ending in deep indentations in posterior margin. Posterior lobe with rounded sides. Shallowly emarginate posterior margin.

Forelegs stout; femur length to width ratio 2.80, tibia length to width ratio 2.81.

Forewings with narrow and equal length discal cell and basal cell.

Holotype: female; Nova Teutonia, Sta. Caterina, Brazil; June 30, 1955 (collected by F. Plaumann). Six paratypes; females; same locality as holotype; 2 specimens collected on April 8, 1953; 1 specimen collected on July 2, 1953; 2 specimens collected on June 30, 1955; and 1 specimen collected on August 15, 1955. The types are deposited in the United States National Museum.

***Oncylocotis concolor* (Champion 1989)**  
(Fig. 6)

Type-locality.—Guatemala, Guatemala.

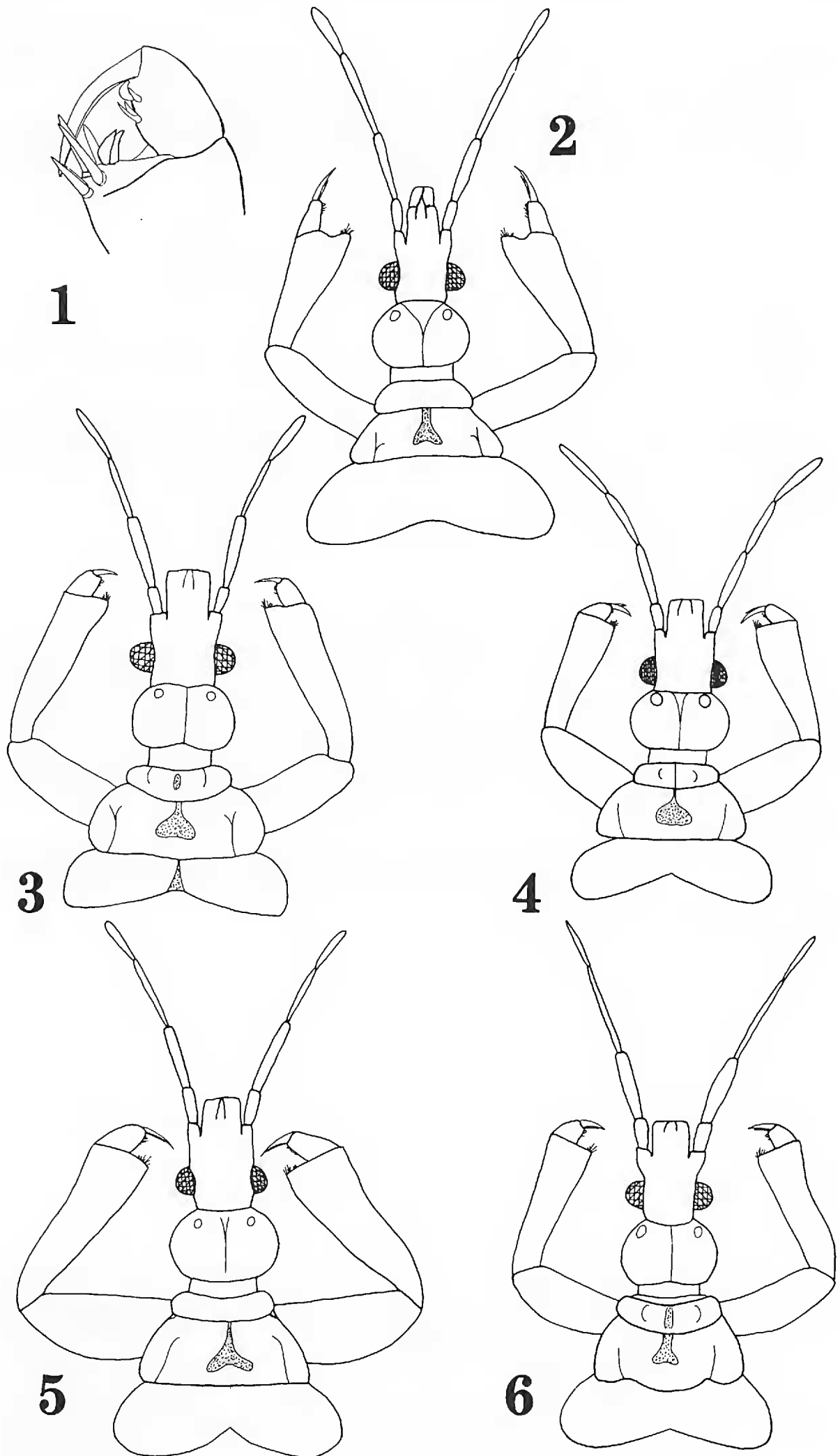
Female length 4.25 mm. Densely covered with short setae. Legs and rostrum pale brown, remainder of body reddish brown color.

Head 1.00 mm long. Posterior lobe very convex with a transverse suture. Ocelli of moderate size and laterally directed. Length of antennal segments I, 0.10 mm; II, 0.30 mm; III, 0.32 mm; IV, 0.27 mm.

Pronotum with two small tubercles on anterior lobe. Intermediate lobe with deep

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Figs. 1-6, *Oncylocotis* sp. Fig. 1, *O. braziliensis*, foreleg; Fig. 2, *O. rhyparus*; Fig. 3, *O. mexicanus*; Fig. 4, *O. stannardi*; Fig. 5, *O. braziliensis*; Fig. 6, *O. concolor*.



sulcus and lateral impressions. Posterior lobe with rounded sides posterior margin emarginate.

Forelegs stout; femur length to width ratio 3.07, tibia length to width ratio 2.84.

Forewings with basal cell equal in length to discal cell, discal cell narrow.

Material examined was collected in Union Juarca, Chiapas, Aug. 11, 1950 (collected by Goodnight & Goodnight); and from Panama collected by R. Hyssey.

### *Oncylocotis annulipes* (Champion 1898)

Type-locality.—Volcan de Chiriqui, Panama.

Length 4 mm. Sparsely covered with long setae. Body dull black with antennae, abdomen, and legs lighter color.

Posterior lobe of head convex with a weak transverse impression. Ocelli larger than *concolor*.

Intermediate lobe of pronotum with a deep median impression and lateral impressions on each side. Posterior lobe with rounded sides and shallowly emarginate posterior margin.

Forewing venation with long narrow basal cell and discal cell shorter.

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